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Country programme document for Indonesia (2016-2020)

Contents

		Page
I.	Programme rationale	2
II.	Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III.	Programme and risk management	8
IV.	Monitoring and evaluation	8
Annex		
	Results and resources framework for Indonesia (2016-2020)	10

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I. Programme rationale

1. During the past five years, Indonesia's economy grew at an average rate of 5.96 per cent,[1] propelled mainly by rapid growth in the communications, transportation and service sectors. The agricultural sector, which employs 34 per cent of the labour force, including a large percentage of the poor, grew at a slow rate of 3.1 per cent.[2] Overall, stable growth and rising incomes have helped lift millions of people out of poverty.[3] Over the past decade, Indonesia's unemployment rate declined from 9.86 to 6.25 per cent,[4] and between 2006 and 2014 the percentage of Indonesians living below the national poverty line declined from 17.8 to 10.96 per cent.[5] During the same period, performance against most Millennium Development Goal targets was strong; 13 targets were met and 35 are on track. Indonesia's Human Development Index (HDI) also improved, from 0.671 in 2010 to 0.684 in 2013. This progress has been achieved thanks to impressive gains in health, education and economic growth between 1970 and 2010.

2. Despite Indonesia's remarkable achievements, serious development challenges remain. These challenges are reflected in the Government's National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, which aims to improve welfare and prosperity while reducing inequality and ensuring that development does not harm the environment.

3. **Inequality has widened and millions of Indonesians lack access to social services.** Between 2002 and 2013, income inequality increased by 24 per cent. Large sections of the population lack access to basic services, with only 68 per cent, mainly those in urban centres, having access to safe drinking water and 61 per cent to sanitation.[6] Women continue to have lower access to education, employment and services. People living in eastern regions of Indonesia have much lower access to social services, energy and employment.[7] At 359 deaths per 100,000 births, Indonesia's maternal mortality ratio (MMR) is one of the highest in Asia. Undernutrition and childhood stunting are prevalent, affecting one in three children under the age of 5 years.[8] The rate of new HIV infections is climbing, particularly in the eastern provinces.[9] The low accessibility of services is exacerbated by the high level of leakage and low implementation rates of programmes, restricting government capacities to provide services, especially at subnational levels. At these levels, human resources capacities are weakest and systems and procedures are least developed. The involvement of citizens in oversight processes remains limited, with public complaint mechanisms piloted in only a handful of regions and few state organizations having external oversight mechanisms that involve civil society.

4. **Vulnerable, low-income and food-insecure people still face significant barriers to improving their livelihoods.** Approximately 65 million Indonesians remain highly vulnerable to shocks.[10] Poverty is high in provinces such as Papua and West Papua with rates of 28 and 26 per cent respectively. Although overall unemployment is on the decline, the picture is different for vulnerable groups: the youth unemployment rate is 22 per cent; women constitute the majority of the unemployed[11] (the unemployment rate is 6 per cent for men and 9 per cent for women);[12] people with disabilities and customary law communities are overrepresented among the unemployed; and barriers exist for other minority groups to gain and retain employment. The poor are also the most

[1] World Bank Indicator database, 2010-2014.
[2] Ibid.
[3] National Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019.
[4] Indonesia Central Statistics Agency (BPS) 2014.
[5] World Bank Indicator database 2014.
[6] BPS, 2014.
[7] Ibid.
[8] Global Nutrition Report, 2014.
[9] UNICEF Indonesia Issues Brief, October 2012.
[10] World Bank, Development Policy Review 2014, "Indonesia: Avoiding The Trap."
[11] BPS, 2014.
[12] Ibid.

vulnerable to disasters: 4 of the 10 most disaster-prone provinces have the lowest human development indices. The absence of energy infrastructure is one of the causes of disparity in economic development. Indonesia's electrification ratio is 84.35 per cent,[13] with 40 million people, mainly poor and in remote areas, without electricity. An estimated 24.5 million households rely on firewood for cooking, resulting in an estimated 165,000 premature deaths due to indoor air pollution.[14] These challenges stem from causes such as (a) human resource constraints caused by the limited accessibility to and poor quality of education that keep the poor from accessing decent employment; (b) limited availability of decent, sustainable jobs; and (c) a low property ownership rate, especially among women and customary law communities.

5. **Economic growth has been largely at the expense of natural resources.** Many communities depend on natural resources for their livelihoods; 48 million people[15] live near and in forest areas, with 10.2 million categorized as poor. A 2014 UNDP study in Central Kalimantan showed that the poor relied on forest and ecosystem services for approximately 75 per cent of their income. Indonesia's rate of deforestation is now the highest in the world. Deforestation and a reliance on fossil fuels has made Indonesia one of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases. Biodiversity losses are mounting, with Indonesia having the highest number of mammal species under threat in the world.[16] Weak rule of law and limited access to justice exacerbate environmental degradation and conflicts over land and resources, with violent conflicts related to natural resources increasing by 26 per cent between 2010 and 2014.[17] The underlying causes of these challenges include (a) economic incentives that encourage overexploitation of natural resources; (b) uncontrolled issuance of permits and concessions and weak law enforcement; (c) weak capacity in spatial planning; and (d) corruption and lack of civil society oversight.

6. **Further improvements are needed in public institution reform and securing access to justice for all.** The 2014 elections were an important test for Indonesia's relatively young democracy, and the peaceful transfer of power was a milestone. While Indonesia has undoubtedly moved closer to consolidating its democracy, the quality and effectiveness of government institutions remains a key constraint to further development.[18] For example, only 30 per cent of provincial governments scored 'B' (good) or above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report for 2013. On the legislative side, intraparty democracy, electoral management systems and citizen oversight mechanisms need strengthening; and policies and regulations need to be adjusted to create equal opportunities to run for office. The Government has made progress in extending access to justice. However, only 19 per cent of the legal aid budget in 2014 was utilized to provide services to the poor,[19] mainly due to the complexity of accessing state funds and the capacity of the National Law Development Agency to manage legal aid funds. Likewise, more work needs to be done to strengthen the informal justice sector, which handles 75 per cent of disputes.

7. The country programme will be guided by an integrated issue-based approach that recognizes the links between sustainable development, poverty and inequality, and governance while addressing a set of common underlying barriers that prevent progress towards more equitable and sustainable development. Many of these barriers are governance-related and include the low capacity of public administration, especially at subnational levels; fragmentation of administrative mandates and ineffective sectoral coordination; weak planning and budgeting; low levels of citizen engagement in policymaking and oversight; and discrimination against marginalized groups. Under

[13] Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, 2014.
[14] World Bank, 'Toward Energy Access to Clean Cooking', 2013.
[15] BPS, 2010.
[16] International Union for Conservation of Nature.
[17] Indonesia's National Conflict Monitoring System.
[18] World Bank, 'Transforming the Public Sector in Indonesia', 2012.
[19] National Law Development Agency, 'Status of Legal Aid', presentation, 2014.

Indonesia's decentralized system, responsibility for the provision of services rests with the hundreds of district governments; their planning and implementation capacities must be improved to address the lagging Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 development agenda.

8. Natural resources are central to Indonesia's economy and their successful management is key to the country's future prosperity. Millions of the country's poor depend on fragile ecosystems for their livelihoods, and their ensuing vulnerability to environmental degradation and disaster needs to be reduced. Conflicts over land and resources, legal ambiguity over land titles and limited access to justice need to be addressed to expand economic opportunities.

9. UNDP will target poor and near-poor women – particularly those based in rural areas – and poor forest-dependent people who live on less than $2 per day. Approximately 17 million smallholder farmers will be prioritized. UNDP will target provinces lagging furthest behind in HDI and Millennium Development Goal achievement, including East Nusa Tenggara and Papua. UNDP will also focus on urban slum dwellers, people with disabilities and people living with HIV and AIDS. Gender analysis will be a mandatory component of all country programme components.

10. UNDP has built trusted partnerships with the Government and other development actors and has demonstrated new ways of working across sectors and levels of government. In the previous country programme, UNDP supported the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) to establish a multisectoral Millennium Development Goal secretariat, which helped the Government to mainstream the goals in all phases of development. All provinces in Indonesia now have budgeted action plans for the Goals. The concept of human development is also firmly embedded in national planning. The RPJMN uses the HDI to monitor performance and, for the first time, the plan includes targets for reducing inequality.

11. The partnership between UNDP and the Government is grounded in the understanding that the UNDP contribution of knowledge and expertise is increasingly important in middle-income countries like Indonesia. UNDP will continue to harness national and international knowledge while sponsoring pilot programmes that provide an evidence base for policy and advocacy. The midterm review of the previous country programme commended this approach, and recommended that UNDP work more with the Government to promote successful systems and tools through South-South and triangular cooperation. In line with the review's recommendations, UNDP will also ensure that successful models are taken to scale more systematically, including by using government resources.

12. The country programme is the product of extensive consultations between UNDP, the Government and stakeholders. It outlines a strategic programme for supporting the Government to achieve the goals outlined in the RPJMN and the mutually agreed United Nations Partnership for Development Framework (UNPDF). In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, the country programme is designed to harness the unique strengths of UNDP, notably its expertise in addressing poverty and inequality, to support Indonesia's goals.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. UNDP is well positioned to partner with the Government to tackle the many challenges related to poverty and inequality. The country programme aims to achieve this by contributing to four interrelated outcome areas to enhance equity, inclusiveness and development sustainability while strengthening resilience to shocks of targeted groups. At its core, the country programme will support Indonesia to address the unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals and advance the global post-2015 sustainable development agenda.

14. Indonesia has much to share through South-South and triangular cooperation, including the experience of building democracy in an Islamic society, use of the HDI in national planning and budgeting, and approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR). At the same time, Indonesia can learn from other countries about approaches for reducing inequality, promoting a green economy and

avoiding the middle-income trap. UNDP will continue to strengthen national institutional mechanisms for South-South and triangular cooperation and facilitate concrete exchanges. UNDP will also continue to support Indonesia in playing a leadership role in regional and global development forums and policy debates.

15. More attention will be given to cross-sectoral partnerships as effective platforms for dealing with complex challenges, modelled after the National Platform on Sustainable Palm Oil that brought together the Ministries of Agriculture, of Environment and Forestry, and of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperatives; local governments; plantation companies; and civil society groups. Similarly, the Millennium Development Goal Acceleration Framework (MAF) project in Central Java showed how MMR could be reduced through collaboration among multiple government and non-government stakeholders and the United Nations. Partnerships with the private sector and foundations will also play a larger role. Working within a common framework, UNDP will strengthen collaborations with other United Nations agencies in programme design and implementation. The proposed contributions of UNDP to the common United Nations framework are outlined below.

Outcome 1. Sustainable employment and income generation

16. Overcoming barriers to economic development in remote provinces will require the efforts of many actors to improve infrastructure and connectivity, the regulatory framework for public and private investment, market diversification, and sustainable livelihood opportunities. While many of these efforts will be undertaken by the Government or international financial institutions, UNDP will leverage its global experience to advise the Government on strategies to ensure that investments are pro-poor, pro-jobs and risk-informed.

17. UNDP will collaborate with the International Labour Organization (ILO), non-governmental organizations, banks and local government to promote livelihood development in remote regions. UNDP will help to establish and strengthen existing local economic development agencies (LEDAs), multi-stakeholder institutions that facilitate policy, regulatory and institutional changes to promote local economic development. In the long term, LEDAs will help reduce poverty by improving the environment for job creation and increasing the market competitiveness of targeted groups. Learning from past work in Papua, UNDP will advocate and support local governments to collaborate with local banks and non-profit intermediaries to expand access to capital and provide business support and training to small and medium enterprises and *Orang Asli Papua* (Papuan people).

18. In order to raise the living standards of Indonesia's poor and near poor without further depleting the country's natural resource base, economic diversification and direct support to communities is part of the solution as demonstrated in the UNDP-supported programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). In line with the sustainable development goals, UNDP will provide knowledge and technical assistance and broker national and international discussions on experiences related to sustainable commodities. The Sustainable Palm Oil Programme serves as a useful model for transferring skills and know-how to improve the productivity and incomes of thousands of smallholders while ensuring a traceable value chain for deforestation-free products.

Outcome 2. Equitable access to quality basic social services and social protection

19. Addressing inequality and poverty in Indonesia will require significant improvements in service delivery, particularly at the local government level, and greater citizen involvement in monitoring public service performance. Drawing on lessons learned from previous support for the National Civil Service Reform Law and the piloting of bureaucracy reform roadmaps in five

provinces, UNDP will provide technical assistance to support government efforts to transform Indonesia's bureaucracy into a modern performance-based civil service.

20. Setting minimum service standards (MSS) represent a powerful tool to standardize the performance of local administrations. UNDP will provide technical assistance to support a large-scale roll-out of already-piloted MSS models in service delivery agencies. Similarly, deepening citizen involvement in oversight can enhance public accountability for service delivery. Past UNDP work of supporting public complaints mechanisms in service-providing agencies provides an additional quick-win model. UNDP will also work with local service providers to ensure that the rights of marginalized populations are protected and critical services are provided without stigma or discrimination and at a reasonable cost. This includes advocacy to ensure that excluded and marginalized groups such as people living with HIV and AIDS have access to universal health insurance and other basic services.

21. Better planning and budgeting of public resources are essential. A study of past UNDP work demonstrated that districts trained in the use of pro-poor planning and budgeting increased budget allocations for social development by 17 per cent.[20] UNDP will build on this to support greater access to social services, including the scaling up of the MAF to all provinces and districts. Implemented in partnership with other agencies, particularly the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization, the scaled-up MAF will focus on reducing MMR, infant mortality, stunting, and the prevalence of HIV among adults, while expanding access to water and sanitation.

Outcome 3. Sustainable natural resource management and increased resilience

22. Indonesia must move towards more sustainable natural resource management and find ways to stimulate resource efficiency throughout its economy. UNDP will support government efforts to put in place stronger policies, systems and partnerships with non-state actors to preserve natural resources while ensuring that local communities have sustainable livelihoods. Special attention will be placed on enforcement mechanisms and rule of law, and Indonesia's REDD+ programme could provide a potential platform for this work. UNDP will expand the use of the forest participatory governance assessment at the subnational level and help provincial and district governments to implement recommendations related to the governance of natural resources.

23. A new sustainable fisheries programme will support the Government in reviewing governance and enforcement capacities to reduce illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing. UNDP will launch new programmes to protect species such as the Sumatran tiger, and broader programmes to tackle wildlife trafficking. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has developed proven tools and approaches, including capacity strengthening programmes for law enforcement officials. UNDP aims to strengthen partnerships with UNODC and other agencies in and outside the United Nations system in these areas. Engaging communities in oversight and using models piloted through REDD+ can also help to strengthen transparency and accountability.

24. Conflict is prevalent in the resource sector and disproportionately affects vulnerable groups. UNDP will adopt internal social, environmental and dispute resolution safeguards and also use its experiences to support government efforts to systematize mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity into environment and climate-related programmes, including through the Ministry of Environment and Forestry's recently established Dispute Resolution Division. UNDP will continue to work with civil society organizations to advocate for safeguarding rights over ancestral forests and ecosystems for 50 million members of customary law communities.

[20] BAPPENAS/UNDP report, 'Enhancing Local Development Performance. 2010.

25. One of the causes of deforestation and biodiversity loss is land conversion for agricultural and other productive use. UNDP will continue to partner with the Government, civil society and private sector champions to implement the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) standard and certification scheme and the national and subnational platforms which bring stakeholders together to address the policy and incentive framework needed for sustainable palm oil cultivation. UNDP will use the ISPO experience as a model for other sustainable commodities.

26. UNDP work will strengthen government capacities to adopt green economy models and approaches, and will build on work such as the Indonesia green economy model and climate public expenditure review initiatives to support the Government to design low-carbon development policies. UNDP will also work with the Government to develop inclusive and sustainable solutions to achieve universal access to modern energy and increase energy efficiency. This will include scaling up renewable energy pilots, promoting feed-in tariffs and brokering concessionary commercial financing to stimulate private sector investments in on/off-grid wind and hydroelectric projects and energy efficiency.

27. UNDP will assist the Government and private companies to adopt environmentally friendly production processes and curtail the use of ozone-depleting and hazardous substances that especially harm women and the poor. Effective approaches developed in UNDP work on hydrofluorocarbons phase-out will be applied to other substances such as lead and mercury.

28. To enhance community resilience to disasters, UNDP will focus on strengthening the capacity of subnational governments to use DRR tools and strengthen recovery preparedness while providing technical assistance to help integrate climate change adaptation and DRR into a common methodology to inform policies, programmes and spatial plans.

Outcome 4. Enhanced access to justice and more responsive inclusive and accountable public institutions

29. Many of the challenges for achieving more equitable and sustainable development are governance-related. Making government work more effectively, accountably and responsively is therefore crucial for the achievement of all other outcomes.

30. Building on its electoral support and the Indonesia Democracy Index programmes, UNDP will support knowledge-generation and advocacy for deepening political participation and civic engagement in Indonesia. UNDP will continue to develop the skills of female political candidates. Additional entry points include advocating for improved internal governance of political parties and new models of constituent relations. The upcoming 2016 regional elections present an opportunity to address weaknesses in the electoral system and electoral management bodies. UNDP can provide technical support to improve systems for preventing electoral fraud and strengthening electoral dispute resolution mechanisms.

31. The programme will adopt a rights-based approach, seeking to eliminate barriers that prevent vulnerable populations from accessing rights and services. Such barriers include discrimination against women and marginalized groups, and low sensitivity of the justice system to the needs of victims. Building on ongoing initiatives, UNDP will continue to advocate for legislation that ensures coverage of all Indonesians under the country's new universal health insurance scheme and that broadens access to free legal aid services. In collaboration with the Ministry of Law and Human Rights, the National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman, UNDP will support the development of Indonesia's national strategy, 'National Vision and Character Building for National Unity', to promote social cohesion, while supporting the removal of regulations and institutional practices that discriminate against marginalized groups.

32. The new UNDP justice sector reform programme, implemented in partnership with the European Commission, aims to improve the integrity and accountability of the formal justice sector

by strengthening human resource skills and enhancing human resource management, oversight and accountability, and case management systems.

III. Programme and risk management

33. This country programme document outlines the UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework. The programme will be executed under the coordination of BAPPENAS. Outcome boards, constituted by BAPPENAS and representatives of key implementing partner ministries and other stakeholders, will provide oversight to ensure the effectiveness of the programme. National implementation will be the default modality, although other implementation modalities may be utilized as appropriate.

34. In the previous programme cycle, cross-unit teams were established to work on a range of issues-based programmes such as climate change adaptation and DRR, as well as governance and REDD+. The country office will draw on these experiences to calibrate its approaches to cross-thematic programmes.

35. UNDP works in a number of sensitive areas, which could jeopardize perceptions of its neutrality, which is one of its major assets. To mitigate this, UNDP will develop and continuously adjust program-specific risk mitigation strategies based on solid political economy analysis using a conflict-sensitive lens.

36. Indonesia is vulnerable to a major natural disaster. UNDP will continue strengthening compliance to minimum operating safety and security standards while supporting United Nations country team cluster coordination systems.

37. To cope with the uncertain funding environment, UNDP will seek partnerships with other United Nations agencies, development partners and the private sector to leverage non-core funding and maximize efficiencies. UNDP will also leverage government cost-sharing contributions.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

38. All activities will be guided by a measurable and clearly defined results framework based on a standardized set of SMART (specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and time-bound) indicators (combining indicators for the UNDP Strategic Plan and government indicators), with baseline data to be provided by Statistics Indonesia (BPS), relevant ministries and research institutes. Joint monitoring and evaluation will be conducted whenever feasible. Outcome boards will review contributions to national results annually and may endorse necessary adjustments to the country programme to ensure that results are met. Targeting strategies tailored to specific poor and marginalized groups will be developed for all projects, and baseline assessments will be conducted where needed to close data gaps. Projects will continue to allocate 1-3 per cent of funds to monitoring and evaluation. The 2014 country office audit, which included a performance audit, commended the office for establishing effective systems for monitoring results. UNDP will build on these systems and approaches, placing greater emphasis on targeting, developing robust baselines and using big data and other innovative approaches to gather and use evidence.

39. The capacity of BPS will be strengthened to produce new HDI and sustainable development goal indicators. UNDP will provide technical support to the Government during the transition to post-2015 indicators, including support for monitoring at national and subnational levels. UNDP has commenced design work on a national governance structure and programme to succeed the current Millennium Development Goals platform. UNDP is working with BAPPENAS and BPS to conduct an audit of the data requirements and capacity gaps for the country to implement and monitor the sustainable development goals at national and subnational levels.

40. To strengthen the quality and relevance of its policy services, UNDP will devise a multi-year policy research agenda and will work with development agencies, think tanks and civil society to generate and promote evidence to inform policy on critical issues related to sustainable human development, equitable growth and governance. In piloting new tools, methodologies and approaches, UNDP will systematically collect evidence and data to test viability for scale-up by national and local governments.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Indonesia (2016-2020)

NATIONAL PRIORITY#3: **TO DEVELOP INDONESIA FROM BORDERS BY STRENGTHENING AREAS AND VILLAGES IN THE CONTEXT OF A UNITED NATION**				
UNPDF OUTCOME#1: **BY 2020, MORE VULNERABLE, LOW-INCOME AND FOOD-INSECURE PEOPLE HAVE AN ADEQUATE STANDARD OF LIVING AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO DECENT WORK, SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND INCOME-EARNING OPPORTUNITIES.**				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME#1: **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT ARE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE, INCORPORATING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES THAT CREATE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS FOR THE POOR AND EXCLUDED.**				
UNPDF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)[21]	**DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES**	**INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS**	**MAJOR PARTNERS/PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS**	**INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)**
Indicator-1.1: Papua Province poverty rate **Baseline(2014):** 27.8% **Target:** 21.5% **Indicator-1.2:** West Papua Province Poverty Rate **Baseline(2014):** 26.26% **Target:** 17.4% **Indicator-1.3:** Papua Province Gini Index **Baseline(2013):** 0.442 **Target:** 0.39 **Indicator-1.4:** West Papua Province Gini Index **Baseline(2013):** 0.431 **Target:** 0.38	Statistics Indonesia (BPS).	**1.1-Local governments and communities have enhanced capacity to design and implement sustainable livelihood programmes.** **Indicator:** # of people with improved incomes through sustainable productive activities, disaggregated by sex and small landholders **Baseline (2014):** 800 people (694 women, 132 men, 0 smallholders). **Target:** 36,000 people (14,000 women, 22,000 men; 20,000 smallholders and 16,000 small and medium enterprises **Source:** Monitoring reports. **Indicator:** # local governments in targeted regions that have established local economic development agencies or programmes to foster growth, increase access to credit and support farmers/small entrepreneurs. **Baseline(2014):** 0 **Target:** 5 **Source:** Monitoring reports.	BAPPENAS Ministries of Village, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration; Home Affairs; Agriculture, Environment/Forestry Relevant provincial and district governments United Nations agencies CSOs Development partners	**Regular:** **1,072,000** **Other:** **5,000,000**
NATIONAL PRIORITY#5: **TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY LIFE OF INDONESIAN PEOPLE**				

[21] Data collected annually unless otherwise stated. All targets for 2020.

UNPDF OUTCOME#2: **BY 2020, THE POOR AND MOST VULNERABLE HAVE BETTER AND MORE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES, INCLUDING HEALTH AND EDUCATION, AND TO COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION AND BETTER ACCESS TO WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION.**				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME #3: **COUNTRILS HAVE STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS TO PROGRESSIVELY DELIVER UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES.**				
Indicator-2.1: Human Development Index **Baseline(2013):** 73.81 **Target:** 76.3 **Indicator-2.2:** Gender Development Index **Baseline(2013):** 69.6 **Target:** 71.9 **Indicator-2.3:** National poverty rate **Baseline(2014):** 10.96% **Target:** 8% **Indicator-2.4:** % of the population registered in the Social Health Insurance scheme, disaggregated by sex[22] **Baseline(2014):** 51.84% **Target:** 95% **Indicator-2.5:** Percentage of provincial governments that have scored B (= good, 65%-75%) or above in the Government Institution Performance Accountability Report ('LAKIP') **Baseline(2013):** 30.3% **Target:** 75%	BPS Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Healthcare and Social Security Agency	**2.1-Subnational authorities have improved financing, implementation/monitoring of Millennium Development Goals/sustainable development goal acceleration programmes and delivery of basic services** **Indicator:** % of subnational budget in targeted regions allocated for basic health and education services. **Baseline(2014):** 4% **Target:** 30% Source: Local government budget **Indicator:** Percentage of sustainable development goal action plans and goal-related acceleration frameworks that are at least 70% funded. **Baseline(2014):** 0% **Target**: 80% Source: BAPPENAS **2.2-Policy/legal frameworks strengthened, and systems established nationally and in targeted regions, to improve access to social services and medicines by excluded groups** **Indicator:** Number of national regulations derived from the universal health coverage (UHC) that are explicitly inclusive of minority groups. **Baseline(2014):** 0 **Target:** 4 Source: UHC regulations **Indicator:** # of people benefitting from basic social services in piloted service point (disaggregated by sex, people living with HIV/AIDS and people with disabilities). **Baseline:** TBD **Target:** TBD Source: New system within the Regional	BAPPENAS Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance, Health, Social Affairs and Culture Subnational governments CSOs, private sector, foundations	**Regular** **1,371,000** **Other** **1,250,000**

[22] Gender disaggregated baseline and target to be collected.

		Development Planning Agency **2.3-Institutional/financing capacity of subnational-level institutions enhanced to deliver improved basic services and respond to priorities voiced by the public** **Indicator:** Number of targeted provincial and district governments that achieved minimum service standards, as stipulated in Local Governance Law No.23/2014 **Baseline:** TBD **Target:** TBD Source: UNDP-Government assessment **Indicator:** % of public complaints that has been completely addressed according to the complainant. **Baseline (2013):** 31%. **Target:** TBD Source: Ombudsman reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY#7: **TO REALIZE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE BY ACCELERATING DOMESTIC ECONOMIC STRATEGIC SECTORS**				
UNPDF OUTCOME#3: **BY 2020, INDONESIA IS SUSTAINABLY MANAGING ITS NATURAL RESOURCES, ON LAND AND AT SEA, WITH AN INCREASED RESILIENCE TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTERS AND OTHER SHOCKS.**				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME#1: **GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT ARE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE, INCORPORATING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES THAT CREATE EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS FOR THE POOR AND EXCLUDED.**				
Indicator-3.1: Number of hectares of land managed under an in-situ conservation regime **Baseline**: 9,300,000 **Target**: 15,500,000 **Indicator-3.2:** Number of hectares of marine protected areas **Baseline**: 15,700,000 **Target**: 20,000,000	Indonesian Institute of Science. Ministries of Environment and Forestry; Marine Affairs; Energy and Mineral Resources. Centre for National GHG Inventory System/Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF) Second Biennial Update Report (2015)	**3.1-Policy/institutional framework and extension services strengthened at national/subnational level for sustainable production of commodities by small landholders including palm oil** **Indicator**: % of smallholders (estimated 100,000 in targeted areas) in compliance with the Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil standard **Baseline**: 0% **Target**: 50%	BAPPENAS; Environment and Forestry; Home Affairs; Agriculture; Energy and Mineral Resources; Health; Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT); Cooperatives/SMEs; Agrarian and Spatial Affairs/National Land Agency; Industry; Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs; BNPB CSOs	**Regular** **546,000** **Other** **171,809,200**

Indicator-3.3: % of renewable energy in the national primary energy mix **Baseline**: 4% **Target**: 16% **Indicator-3.4:** National electrification ratio **Baseline(2014)**: 84.35%(2014) **Target**: 96.61% **Indicator-3.5:** % reduction in greenhouse gas emissions against 'Business as Usual' trajectory in 2020 **Baseline(2014)**: **15.5%**(2014) **Target**: 26.6% **Indicator-3.6:** Index of Environmental Quality **Baseline(2013)**: 63.13 **Target**: 66.5 **Indicator-3.7:** # of violent conflicts[23] related to access to natural resources **Baseline(2014)**: 859 **Target**: 773 **Indicator-3.8:** # of districts classified as high disaster risk **Baseline(2013)**: 322 **Target**: 135	and Third National Communication (2016) National Disaster Management Authority (BNPB) Disaster Risk Index National Conflict Monitoring System	Source: Ministry of Agriculture **3.2-National/subnational government capacities enhanced to adopt Green Economy/Low Carbon models and approaches and to protect forests** **Indicator**: Number of provinces that adopt green economy model in development planning **Baseline**: 1 **Target**: 5 **Source:** BAPPENAS **3.3-National/local governments have improved policies, systems, and partnerships with non-state actors to protect biodiversity and endangered species** **Indicator**: Extent to which progress is made on the development and implementation of a) the law on conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and b) guideline on IUU Fishing and illegal wildlife trade. **Baseline**: 2(Very Partially) **Target**: 4(Largely) **Source:** Ministry of Fisheries **3.4-Solutions developed for sustainable and conflict-sensitive management of land and natural resources.** **Indicator**: Extent to which the Government is able to address emerging and/or recurring conflicts in land tenure and natural resource management **Baseline**: 2(Very Partially). **Target**: 4(Largely). **3.5-Systems strengthened to properly manage, dispose and phase out hazardous chemicals.** **Indicator:** Extent to which policy framework is in place and enforced for the control of polybromodiphenyl ethers and mercury. **Baseline**: 2(Very Partially)	United Nations agencies Private sector World Bank	

[23] As defined in Law No.7/2012 on Social Conflict Management.

		Target: 4(Largely) **Source**: MoEF **3.6-Inclusive and sustainable solutions adopted to increase energy efficiency and universal modern energy access** **Indicator**: Number of people with improved access to clean energy **Baseline(2011-2014)**: 20,000 **Target**: 50,000 Source: Project reports **3.7-Policies and regulations issued/adjusted and systems established to increase private sector investments in clean energy** **Indicator**: Extent of progress made in passing feed-in tariff and incentive to attract private investment in renewable energy. **Baseline(2014)**: 2(Very Partially) **Target**: 4 (Largely) Source: Government documents. **3.8-Policy and technical guidance are in place for integrating climate change adaptation (CCA) and DRR into spatial and local development planning.** **Indicator**: Extent to which CCA and DRR are integrated into spatial and local development planning in targeted area. **Baseline(2014)**: 1(Inadequately) **Target**: 4(Largely) **Source:** Project reports **3.9-Recovery preparedness is strengthened particularly in the areas of methodology, financing schemes and institutional arrangements** **Indicator:** Extent to which planning and management capacities in recovery are improved in targeted areas. **Baseline(2014)**: 2(Partially) **Target**: 4(Largely) **Source:** Project reports		

		3.10-Improved local forest management capacity through establishment of conservation forest management units (CFMU) and legal auditing system to monitor and identify violations in issuance of forest licenses **Indicator: Number of CFMUs established and operational in targeted areas.** **Baseline(2014): 40** **Target: 49** **Source: Government documents** **Indicator: # of districts where forest licenses are audited for compliance with law.** **Baseline(2014): 9** **Target: 24** **Source: Project reports**		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: **AGENDA 2. BUILDING A CLEAN, EFFECTIVE, TRUSTED AND DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE**				
UNPDF OUTCOME #4: **BY 2020, DISADVANTAGED POPULATIONS BENEFIT FROM ENHANCED ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND MORE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE AND ACCOUNTABLE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS THAT ENJOY PUBLIC TRUST.**				
STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: **SP OUTCOME 2. CITIZEN EXPECTATIONS FOR VOICE, DEVELOPMENT, THE RULE OF LAW AND ACCOUNTABILITY ARE MET BY STRONGER SYSTEMS OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE.**				
Indicator-4.1: Number of poor justice seekers accessing National Law Development Agency (BPHN)-funded legal aid services, disaggregated by sex **Baseline(2014):** 2,011 (524 women, 1,487 men) **Target:** 31,801 (11,466 women, 20,335 men) **Indicator-4.2:** Indonesia Democracy Index (IDI) **Baseline(2013):** 63.72 **Target:** 75 **Indicator-4.3:** Percentage of women in national Parliament **Baseline(2014):** 17.3%	BPHN; BPS; Center for Political Studies (2019); National Violence Monitoring System.	**4.1-Capacity of targeted justice service providers increased to deliver quality legal services** **Indicator:** Number of poor justice seekers accessing BPHN-funded legal aid services in targeted regions, disaggregated by sex **Baseline(2014):** 399 (90 women, 309 men) **Target:** 8,000 poor justice seekers (2,884 women, 5,116 men) **Source:** BPHN annual reports **Indicator:** % of juveniles in target courts receiving alternative sentencing versus incarceration for petty crimes **Baseline(2015):** TBD **Target:** TBD	BAPPENAS Supreme Court Ministry of Law and Human Rights Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Subnational government institutions CSOs and think tanks UN-Women ILO	**Regular** **1,621,000** **Other** **10,658,600**

Target: 20% **Indicator-4.4:** # of violent social conflicts **Baseline(2014)**: 7,335 **Target:** 6,600		**Source:** Project survey **Indicator:** Level of satisfaction of users with services of UNDP-supported courts **Baseline(2016):** TBD **Target:** TBD **Source:** Centre for Law and Policies Studies survey **4.2-Supported subnational governments are better able to address democratic deficits and engage with non-state actors to improve performance** **Indicator:** Extent to which underperforming IDI indicators improve in targeted subnational regions **Baseline(2014):** 1(Inadequately) **Target:** 4(Largely) Source: BPS-IDI report **4.3-National policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms enhanced for peaceful management of conflicts** **Indicator:** Extent to which targeted national/sub-national governments and CSOs/community-based organizations have the technical capacities to address conflict. **Baseline(2014):** 2(Very Partially) **Target:** 4(Largely) **Source:** Project evaluation **4.4- South-South and triangular cooperation partnerships established and/or strengthened for development solutions.** **Indicator:** Number of partnerships that deliver measurable and sustainable development benefits for participants **Baseline(2011-2015):** 11 **Target:** 25 **Indicator:** Mechanism for a One Gate Policy established for South-South and triangular cooperation.		

		Baseline (2014): Indonesia does not have a One Gate Policy. **Target:** Indonesia has the institutional and regulatory framework for a One Gate Policy.		
				Total **Regular: 4,610,000** **Other: 188,717,800**